

# NEW YORKERS IN LINE FOR JOBS FROM WILSON

## 66 MEET DEATH WHEN WARSHIP IS SUNK

WEATHER—Rain probable to-night or Thursday.

**FINAL EDITION.**

**The**



**World.**

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### MRS. BELMONT AND BINGHAM SUGGEST POLICE REFORMS

**"Women Policemen Are Urgently Needed to Deal With the Appallingly Increasing Traffic of Girls for Immoral Purposes."—Mrs. Belmont.**

**"Let Commissioner Supervise Police Organizations or Abolish Them; Give Him 12-Year Term; Make Cops Stay Fired," Says Bingham.**

**"There Is No Need for Further Police Legislation—It Is a Matter of Administration, Not of Law," Says Prendergast.**

**"I Wish that the Term of the Police Commissioner Could Be Made a Life Tenure for the Right Kind of Man."—Dr. Parkhurst.**

Before the Wagner Committee today views on the police situation were expressed by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Comptroller Prendergast, Dr. Parkhurst and several others.

The Curran Committee was in session also and heard the recommendation of former Commissioner Bingham on police needs.

Bingham simply, but earnestly himself with the committee more than has any other witness of New York's deplorable conditions. His statement in full was as follows:

"In the light of recent developments and the appalling increase in traffic in girls for immoral purposes, I have come to believe that we are urgently in need of women on the police force.

"As the mother is the guardian of the children, both boys and girls, in the home, which is universally conceded to be a right and natural, I believe that, instead of eliminating this good influence from a critical stage in the life of our children—the children of the nation—it should be extended into the streets, and that the municipality should be represented by women qualified to furnish a motherly protection to girls in public places.

"I believe that a force of policemen should be assigned to the various sections that are most congested at night, not overlooking the lonely places and that men and women police should be placed in every department of the work."

**Few Men Brought to Court on Women's Complaint.**

"I believe that when a man accuses a woman on the street of immorality, he should be answered to compel the policeman to arrest the offender and the policeman's testimony on accepted. It is rarely that we hear of a man being brought into court on a charge brought against him by a woman, while we constantly hear of women who are convicted for soliciting simply on the word of a man who is usually more truthful than she. In the case of police women this flagrant injustice could and would be materially lessened.

"I was deeply impressed with the crying necessity of women in this connection during the recent strike. When the factory girls who were brought into court for participating in the various conflicts between the strikers and strikebreakers were dismissed by the Magistrate at night they were instantly surrounded by cadets and procurers, who were actively engaged in a vigorous effort to lure them into houses of prostitution. Were women authorized to protect girls under such conditions this nefarious practice would at least prove less prosperous.

"Without in any way depreciating the value of the policeman, it seems to me that, no matter how worthy and upright, he is not qualified to deal with delinquent girls without the help of the woman. It is quite the custom for her to accept the man's point of view alone, and sex consciousness is more or less asseverate with him. The woman, when she is surrounded, then, too, when serious results are unavoidable the woman realizes that to punish the girl only is a pernicious practice; but that by forcing the man to accept his full share of the penalty a way is opened

### 66 MEN DROWNED AS DESTROYER IS SUNK BY CRUISER

War Craft "S 178" of German Navy Cut in Halves by the York in Fleet Practice.

ONLY 17 ARE SAVED.

Many Warships Join in Night Search for Survivors After Crash in North Sea.

HELGOLAND, Germany, March 5.—Sixty-four of the crew of the German torpedo boat destroyer "S 178" were drowned, together with their commanding officer, after the little vessel had been rammed by the cruiser York off this island in the North Sea last evening. The surgeon and engineer and fifteen men of the crew were saved. The torpedo boat sank immediately.

"S 178" was returning during the night from maneuvers in which she had participated with the German battleship fleet, the cruiser squadron and sixty-four other torpedo boat destroyers. The destroyers attempted to pass through the breaks in the column of warships while they were steaming ahead at full speed.

The commander of the "S 178" calculated the distance incorrectly and his boat was cut in halves by the cruiser York and sank instantly. The York signalled the accident to the other vessels of the fleet, which slowed down and cruised round in the vicinity flashing their searchlights in all directions. Small boats were lowered from all the vessels and succeeded in picking up two of the officers and fifteen of the crew of the sunken destroyer.

**WORST ACCIDENT IN HISTORY OF GERMAN NAVY.**

Similar accidents to torpedo boat destroyers of the German navy occurred on July 19, 1912, when the destroyer Hessen rammed a destroyer during maneuvers at Kiel, killing three men, and again on Sept. 11, when the destroyer rammed a destroyer "U 10" off Helgoland, causing six of her crew to lose their lives.

The torpedo boat "S 178" was of the most modern construction and was known in naval circles as the Schilling type. It had a displacement of 325 tons and her speed was 22 knots an hour. Her engines were of the turbine type.

The cruiser York was launched in 1906. The displacement of the vessel is 9,500 tons, the speed 21 knots an hour. She is heavily armored, carries thirty-two guns in all and her crew numbers 327 men.

BRITAIN, March 5.—Joseph C. Gray, Secretary of the American Embassy, today went to the Ministry of Marine to express to Admiral von Tirpitz the conditions of America's connection with the destroyer "S 178" which had been rammed by the York and which had been destroyed.

**SHAMROCK IV. NAME OF THE NEW CHALLENGER.**

The yacht which goes to New York will be named the Shamrock IV, as Sir Thomas Lipton is a great believer in the luck of the four-leafed Shamrock.

Sir Thomas Lipton stated today that his prejudice against the old "deed of gift" rules had been overcome and that it was for a series of races under the old conditions that he had challenged.

The British yachtsman expressed the hope that with luck on his side he would win the race, adding that he wanted to do it without being the recipient of any favors.

When asked as to his previous statement that he would not challenge again for the America Cup except under the universal rules prevailing for yacht racing in America, Sir Thomas Lipton replied:

"That is so. It is ten years since the last international race in America. I challenged six years ago under the universal rules, but my challenge was not accepted and I thought that for the sake of yachting both here and in America it was time we had another try for the cup. Hence my challenge under the conditions laid down in the deed of gift."

"Had any one come along in the interval I should have been pleased to assist all I could, but seeing that nobody offered a race I thought that Britain should have another try, and I hope to experience better luck this time."

"My designer holds out good hopes of

### DR. FRIEDMANN GETS PERMISSION TO USE HIS SERUM

Board of Health Consents to Test, but Medical Society May Obstruct.

LEAVES THE WALDORF.

"Give Him a Chance," Urges Sponsor Finlay; "Let Him Prove Claim."

Dr. Friederich Franz Friedmann, who came to this country to treat consumption sufferers, today sent to the Board of Health a tube containing a culture of his bacilli. Health Commissioner Lederle said that Dr. Friedmann's action in sending the tube removed any prohibition against his practice that had been ordered by the Board of Health, but it did not affect in any way the County Medical Society's determination that Dr. Friedmann must not treat patients in this State until he had qualified as a physician under the State law.

The course of procedure, now that Dr. Friedmann has submitted his serum to the Board of Health, is for the Board of Health to make a bacteriological test to learn if it is as represented. This report may be submitted to the Committee of the County Medical Society, with any data and credentials Mr. Friedmann may have as to his training and standing abroad; the society may then submit the case to the Board of Regents of the State University, with a recommendation as to whether or not Dr. Friedmann should be licensed to practice in this State.

The members of the County Medical Society committee were inclined to let the matter go without discussion today until Dr. Lederle's experts have finished their analysis.

So far as the Board of Health is concerned Dr. Friedmann may work in a private clinic, in a dispensary, or at the Olivette sanatorium in Orange County or the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island.

**WILL TEST CULTURE FOR POSSIBLE DANGER.**

The sample submitted to Dr. Lederle will be tested on animals until it is proved not dangerous, Dr. Lederle said. Dr. Friedmann packed up his belongings and left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this afternoon. The packing was done in secret and Dr. Friedmann had tried to arrange that his departure should be unnoticed, but he was seen leaving and admitted that he had selected other quarters.

Dr. Friedmann denied that he or any other person connected with the management had asked Dr. Friedmann to move. Mr. Tschirke said he had simply asked Dr. Friedmann to reside in his patients somewhere else, as the Waldorf is a hotel and not a sanatorium. A few hours afterward Dr. Friedmann moved.

The visiting physician refused to give his new address. He said he had been offered by Dr. J. H. Smith, the son of Dr. Daniel Smith of Lowell, Mass., for demonstrations of his tuberculosis cure, but had not as yet accepted the offer.

The trunks which Dr. Friedmann sent away from the Waldorf were tagged to be delivered at the Royal Grant apartment house, No. 100 Claremont avenue, and it was supposed he intended to make his new quarters there.

An appeal for fair play, to give Dr. Friedmann a chance to show whether or not he can cure tuberculosis, was made today by Charles E. Finlay, President of the American National Bank, who brought the German scientist to this country in the hope that he might cure his daughter's husband.

"Give the man a chance to work as well as a chance to talk," urged Mr. Finlay. "If they'll give us half a chance we'll have a place all fitted up in a day or two, and then we can go ahead and find out if he really can cure tuberculosis. But to condemn the man before he has a chance is un-American and unfair."

Mr. Finlay is still working with Dr. Friedmann. The latter of American physicians and expects to accept appointment as the German representative of the Board of Health to practice his serum on patients in public hospitals has not damaged the ardor of the banker.

Mr. Finlay gave warning that if New York did not give the Friedmanns a chance the scientist would be lost to the country very soon. "Ot-

### Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Witness Before Wagner Police Committee



### LAWYER FALLS DEAD; SHOCK KILLS WOMAN NEIGHBOR

Paper Pronouncing a Curse Found on Body of George C. Coffin.

George C. Coffin, an attorney with offices in Manhattan and residing at No. 36 St. James place, Brooklyn, dropped dead today from heart failure following a shock while entering a barber shop at No. 21 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. In brief, coincidence followed another death due to the shock of believing Coffin's body being carried into his home from an undertaker's wagon.

The second death was that Mrs. Rachel Law, seventy-five years old, who lived at No. 36 St. James place, directly opposite Coffin's home. She was an old friend of his and she remained to know from a servant what had occurred at the house opposite. When told Coffin's body was being carried into his home she was so shocked that she collapsed. Before a physician could be summoned she died. Dr. Coffin of No. 21 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, said that death was due to apoplexy brought on by the shock of hearing the news of Coffin's death.

Upon Coffin's body was found, besides \$300, the following remarkable document:

"In case of my sudden death or accident notify W. H. Blain, No. 22 Broadway."

Under this was written:

"To Blain: Cremate my body. If there are any services let not a single one of my family attend."

tawa, Canada, has sent a call to him," he said. "There they have offered him the freedom of the city and every opportunity to try out his cure. Would it be a disgrace to this city to let him visit? I would like to see him without even a chance to show us what he can do."

"Thousands of consumptives are waiting and hoping for a chance to be cured. Dr. Friedmann is seeking for a chance to cure them. Let me have fifty bodies who are afflicted with tuberculosis," he said to me, "and I'll show you what we can do with this serum."

"It is fall to these cases, and to the thousands of others, to condemn this man and his treatment before giving

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### FOUL PLAY IN DEATH.

Body of Man Found on Railroad Tracks in Bronx.

The body of an unknown man was found lying across the railroad tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, 200 feet from the Riverside station shortly before 7 o'clock this morning. The body was apparently that of an Italian laborer, thirty-five years old.

A rash on the forehead and several contusions on the back of the head caused the coroner to investigate. The body is at the Foreman Morgue.

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**FOR RACING SEE PAGE 15.**

**WORLD WANTS WORK WONDERS.**

### U. S. SENATE CONFIRMS THE WILSON CABINET; JOB HUNTERS WARNED

He Begins Day by Telling the Office-Seekers That He Will Receive at White House Only Those Whom He Invites.

**SAYS CHAIRMAN M'COMBS WILL GET IMPORTANT PLACE**

Olney for England, Elkus for Japan, Justice Gerard for Spain, Osborn for Turkey, According to Gossips.

**RUMOR SLATE FOR DIPLOMATIC POSTS.**  
William F. McCombs of New York Ambassador to France.  
Richard Olney of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Great Britain.  
Abraham I. Elkus of New York, Ambassador to Japan.  
Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, Ambassador to Austria or Germany.  
Frederick C. Penfield of New York, Ambassador to Austria or Italy.

Augustus Thomas of New York, some important post.  
Justice James W. Gerard of New York, Minister to Spain.  
William Church Osborne or Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey.  
Frederick H. Allen, Minister to Switzerland.  
Charles K. Crane of Illinois, Ambassador to Russia.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Practically the first act of Woodrow Wilson as President on his first day in office was a severe jolt to the army of office-seekers that invaded Washington with the inauguration crowds. He issued a statement declaring he would decline to see applicants for office except those he invited to the White House.

"The President regrets," he said, "that he is obliged to announce that he deems it his duty to decline to see applicants for office in person, except when he himself invites the interview. It is his purpose and desire to devote his attention very earnestly and very constantly to the business of the Government and the large questions of policy affecting the whole nation, and he knows from experience as Governor of New Jersey—where it fell to him to make appointments—that the greater part of his time and energy will be spent in interviews with candidates unless he sets an inviolable rule in that matter. It is his intention to deal with appointments through the heads of the several executive departments."

**CABINET SLATE SENT TO THE U. S. SENATE.**

President Wilson sent the names of his Cabinet to the Senate today for confirmation. As the nominations left the White House it was officially announced that the slate was exactly as published yesterday in The Evening World.

These are the members of the new Cabinet:

William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Secretary of State.  
William Gibbs McAdoo of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.  
James Clark McReynolds of Tennessee, Attorney-General.  
Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.  
Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey, Secretary of War.  
Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas, Postmaster-General.  
Franklin Knight Lane of California, Secretary of the Interior.  
David Franklin Houston of Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture.  
William C. Redfield of New York, Secretary of Commerce.  
William Baughman of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor.

Other nominations were Edgar E. Clark, reappointed as United States Commerce Commissioner, and John H. Mather, secretary of the commission, to be a commissioner in succession to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. On motion of Senator Bacon the Senate went into executive session.

The nominations for the Cabinet were confirmed without debate. The nomination of Clark to be Interstate

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